

to support activities of the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children.

Programs under the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act have received a total appropriation of \$59 million in FY 1999, while existing activities under the Missing Children's Assistance Act received a total of \$17 million. The National Center for Missing and Exploited Children has received federal grants for the past 14 years, with the FY 1999 Commerce-Justice-State Appropriations Act earmarking \$8 million for the center.

The measure authorizes \$10 million a year for grants to the National Center, with the funds to be used to operate the national resource center and its 24-hour toll-free telephone line; provide assistance to families and law enforcement agencies in locating and recovering missing and exploited children; coordinate public and private missing children programs; and provide technical assistance and training to law enforcement agencies and others in preventing, investigating, prosecuting and treating cases of missing and exploited children.

The measure allows the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to establish a single consolidated application review process for funding requests under the law, but requires that funds be separately identified in all grants and contracts. As under current law, 90% of program funds would have to be used to establish and operate basic runaway centers and transitional living programs, with transitional living programs to receive between 20% and 30% of annual appropriations. Furthermore, this bill allows basic center grants to be used for drug education programs—which are crucial to making sure that children stay off the streets.

The bill also recodifies much of the act to remove duplicative provisions and more clearly defines the types of services that may be provided under the programs. It also allows HHS, in awarding grants, to take into consideration the geographical distribution of proposed services and areas of a state that have the greatest needs, and then requires HHS to conduct on-site evaluations of grant recipients that have been awarded funds for three consecutive years—a good oversight provision. Furthermore, this bill requires HHS to report to Congress every two years on the status and activities of grant recipients, along with HHS evaluations of those grantees.

S. 249 also authorizes such sums as necessary through FY 2003 for the Sexual Abuse Prevention Program, under which HHS is authorized to make grants to private nonprofit agencies for street-based outreach and education activities to runaway, homeless and street youth who are at risk of sexual abuse. Along those lines, the bill requires HHS to conduct a study on the relationship between sexual abuse and running away from home.

Mr. Speaker, our purpose in passing this bill is to build awareness around the issue of missing children, find those who are currently missing and to prevent future abductions. By passing this legislation we will continue our efforts in identifying ways to work effectively in our districts to address this very important issue and stem future suffering amongst our families.

## EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

### GALISTEO BASIN INTRODUCTORY REMARKS

#### HON. TOM UDALL

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. UDALL of New Mexico. Mr. Speaker, today I rise to introduce legislation to provide for the protection of various historical sites in the Galisteo Basin of New Mexico. The Galisteo Basin has a rich cultural history dating back to 1598 when Spanish Conquistadors arrived in the area and found thriving Pueblo Indian communities. These communities, dating back to prehistoric times, had their own unique traditions of religion, architecture and art. The interaction of the Spanish and Pueblo Indian cultures witnessed periods of coexistence and conflict which has contributed significantly to present day "New Mexican" culture. Protecting what remains of the early pueblo communities is important to New Mexicans and to those who seek an understanding of early Southwestern history.

These sites include examples of stone and adobe pueblo architectural styles, typical of Native American pueblo communities, both prior to and during early Spanish colonization periods; Native American petroglyph art, and historic missions constructed by the Spaniards as they sought to convert the native populace to Catholicism. Unfortunately, many of these sites may be lost through weathering, erosion, vandalism, and amateur excavations. This legislation however, creates a program under the Department of the Interior to preserve twenty-six archeological sites in the Galisteo Basin, conduct additional archeological research in the area, and provide for public interpretation of the sites.

Although many of the sites are on federal public lands, other sites are on either state trust lands or on private property. Under this legislation, site preservation, research and public interpretation would be conducted on federal public lands and could be augmented with voluntary cooperative agreements with state agencies and private land owners. These agreements would provide state and private landowners technical and financial assistance to preserve sites located on their property. This legislation also provides for the purchase or exchange of property where the parties deem it appropriate.

Mr. Speaker, this is a companion bill to a bill introduced in the other chamber by Senator BINGAMAN of New Mexico. By preserving these sites, we should be able to preserve the history and culture embodied in these sites for future generations. I am confident that this chamber realizes the importance of this bill in preserving New Mexican history for current and future generations. Therefore, I ask immediate consideration and passage of this bill.

*May 26, 1999*

### IN RECOGNITION OF COLBY STADJUJAR

#### HON. JOE SKEEN

OF NEW MEXICO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Wednesday, May 26, 1999*

Mr. SKEEN. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Colby Stadjuhar, a student at Picacho Middle School, who recently performed an act of bravery by rescuing Jeanine Cook, a drowning victim, from the irrigation canals in Las Cruces, New Mexico.

This was not just any drowning victim. This was Jeanine Cook, a doctoral student and teacher at New Mexico State University's college of engineering department who is partially paralyzed and confined to a wheel chair. On Monday, May 17, 1999 Ms. Cook was walking her dog when another dog attacked hers. During the attack the leash became entangled in the wheel chair causing the chair to slide into the canal.

Colby Stadjuhar and his two friends were riding along the canals when he noticed a woman screaming for help. Without hesitation Colby went into the water and rescued Ms. Cook while his friends, Melissa Girard and Jenni Brown retrieved the wheel chair from the flowing water.

As Congress continues to address the state of young people in today's society I stand up to remind my colleagues, do not let the few problems distract from the good that comprises the true state of the majority of our youth. The act by Mr. Stadjuhar, Ms. Girard and Ms. Brown was one of responsibility, courage and citizenship. They are excellent role models for their peers and by honoring them for their valor, it is my hope that many will follow in their footsteps.

CARDISS COLLINS POST OFFICE BUILDING, OTIS GRANT COLLINS POST OFFICE BUILDING, MARY ALICE (MA) HENRY POST OFFICE BUILDING, AND ROBERT LEFLORE, JR. POST OFFICE BUILDING

SPEECH OF

#### HON. DANNY K. DAVIS

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, May 24, 1999*

Mr. DAVIS of Illinois. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased to sponsor H.R. 1191, a bill to designate four postal facilities in the Seventh Congressional District of Illinois. The four persons who I seek to name these postal facilities after have a long history of being servants, activists heroes and heroines in their respective communities. In fact, the first person the Honorable Cardiss Collins is a former Member of Congress and she served as ranking member of the Government Reform Committee before she retired in 1996. She represented the residents of the Seventh Congressional District for 23½ years.

Cardiss Collins established herself as a real advocate for Airline Safety, protection of children, gender equity in College athletics, women's health, establishment of the Office of Minority Health in HHS and has the distinction of